# *MASSACHUSETTS*

# *CIVIL WAR MOMUMENTS, GRAVESITES AND PLACES OF INTEREST*

## *Volume 7*
## *PLACES OF INTEREST*

***Clara Barton Birthplace***
***Oxford***

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## Massachusetts Civil War

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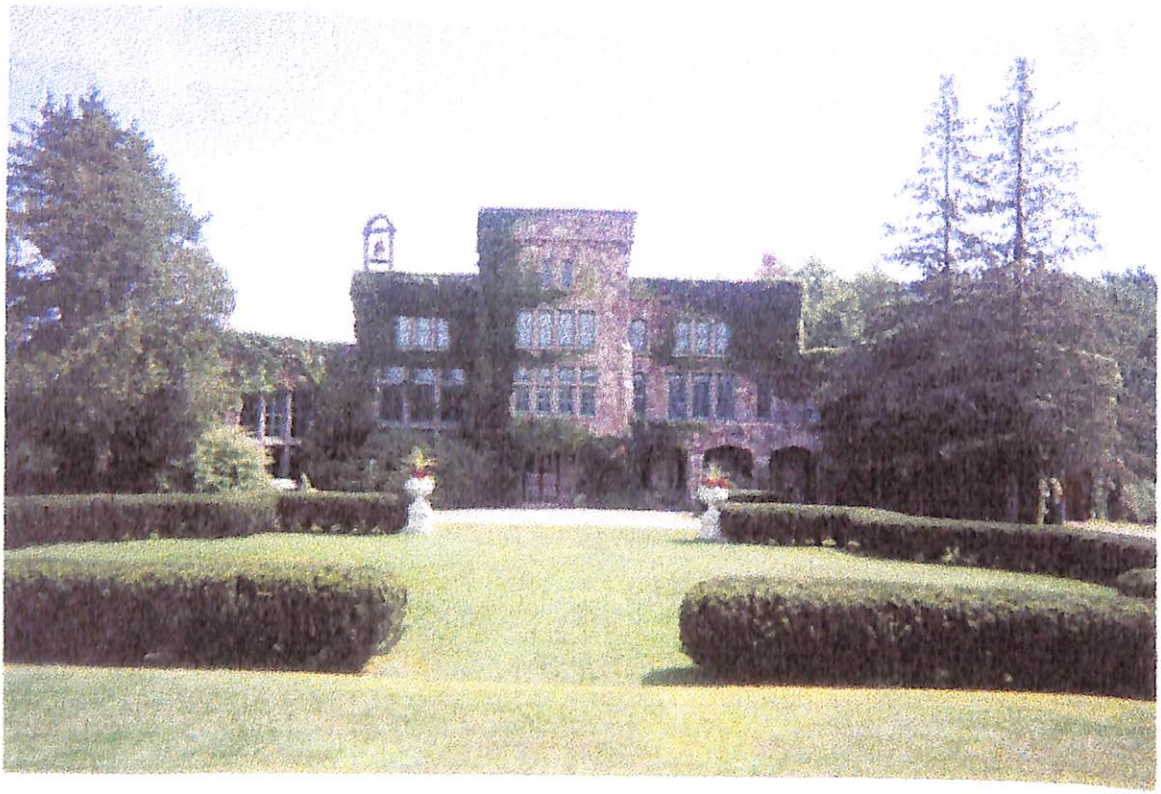
## Borderlands State Park – Benjamin Butler Collection

Title:

Location: Easton

History: Borderlands was the home and estate of Oaks Ames and family. Benjamin Butler married into the Ames family which made their fortunes originally making shoves during the American Revolution and then as major player in the Union Pacific Railroad. A fine collection items owned by Benjamin Butler is located in the Ames mansion. As of this writing, tours are offered on the third Sunday of the month.



# Brockton City Hall Paintings

Title: See list on following page

Location: Brockton City Hall

Inscription:

Artist: Richard Holland and F. Mortimer Lamb

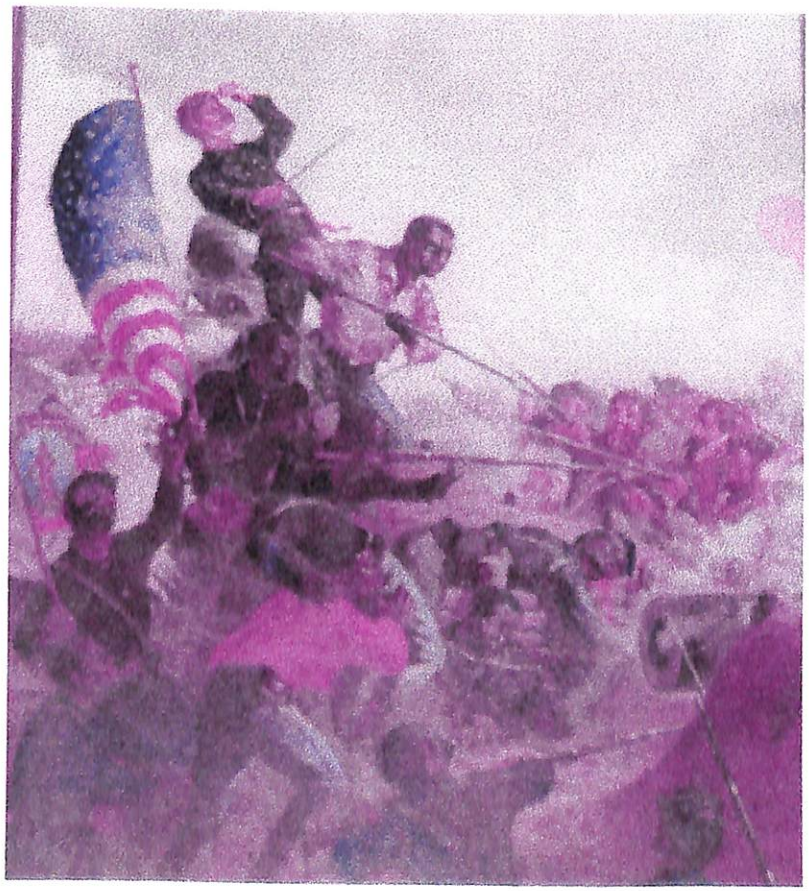
Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost: Appraised in excess of $450,000 in 2002

Construction:

History: Fifteen painting adorn the first floor hall of the Brockton City Hall. The painting include scenes of Massachusetts regiments, important incidences and miscellaneous actives of union soldiers. A list of paintings and artists is on the following page.



# Camp Megs

Title: Cam Megs – Training Camp

Location: Readville, Hyde Park, Megis Field, Hyde Park Ave, Parkson St., Stanbo St.

Inscription:

Artist:

Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

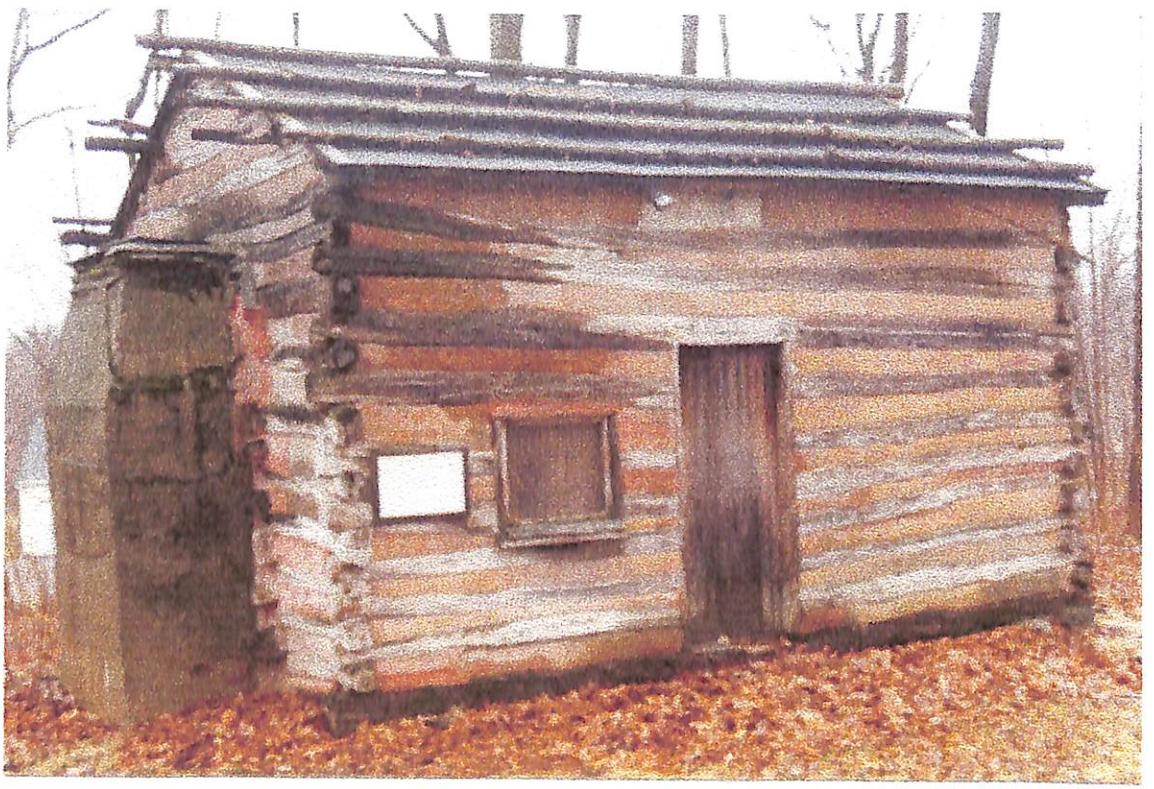
Construction:

History: Location of one of the major assembly and training areas for Massachusetts Civil War troops. Now a park/playground. A monument to the black troops who fought from Massachusetts is located on the site (54th Massachusetts, 55th Massachusetts and 5th Cavalry)

# Captain Forbes House Museum - Lincoln Log Cabin Replica

Location: 215 Adams Street, Milton

History: The house was the summer home of Captain Robert Bennet Forbes, a prominent Bostonian involved with the China Trade. His granddaughter, Mary Bowditch Forbes, was a major collector of Lincoln memorabilia that is displayed in the house. She constructed a replica of Lincoln's log cabin birthplace that became a mecca for visitors. In 1924 the Grand Army of the Republic held their last convention in Boston. She hosted over 15,000 veterans visiting the cabin.



# Charlestown Naval Shipyard

Title:

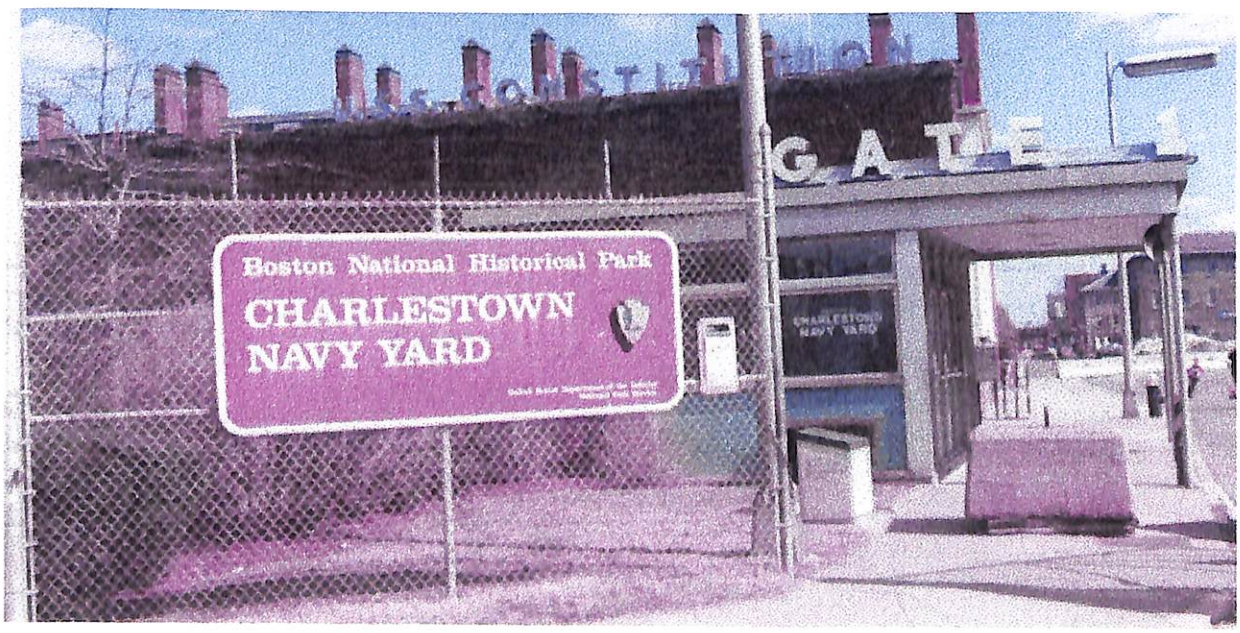
Location: Boston National Historic Park, Charlestown, Boston

History: The first ships of the line for the new Republic were constructed at Charlestown Naval Shipyard as the nation responded to the War of 1812. It is widely known and visited as the port of the USS Constitution. However, it has strong association with the Civil War.

As the major ship building and repair facilities in the United States, most of the naval vessels of the Civil War were constructed here. The most famous of such vessels was the Merrimack, of the Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimack fame. It was modified as an ironclad by the Confederacy and renamed the Virginia.

The Shipyard was closed in 1974 and became part of the National Park System.

At one time the Visitors Center had an extensive display of its history, including models of the more famous ships such as the Merrimack. As of this writing there are few such displays.

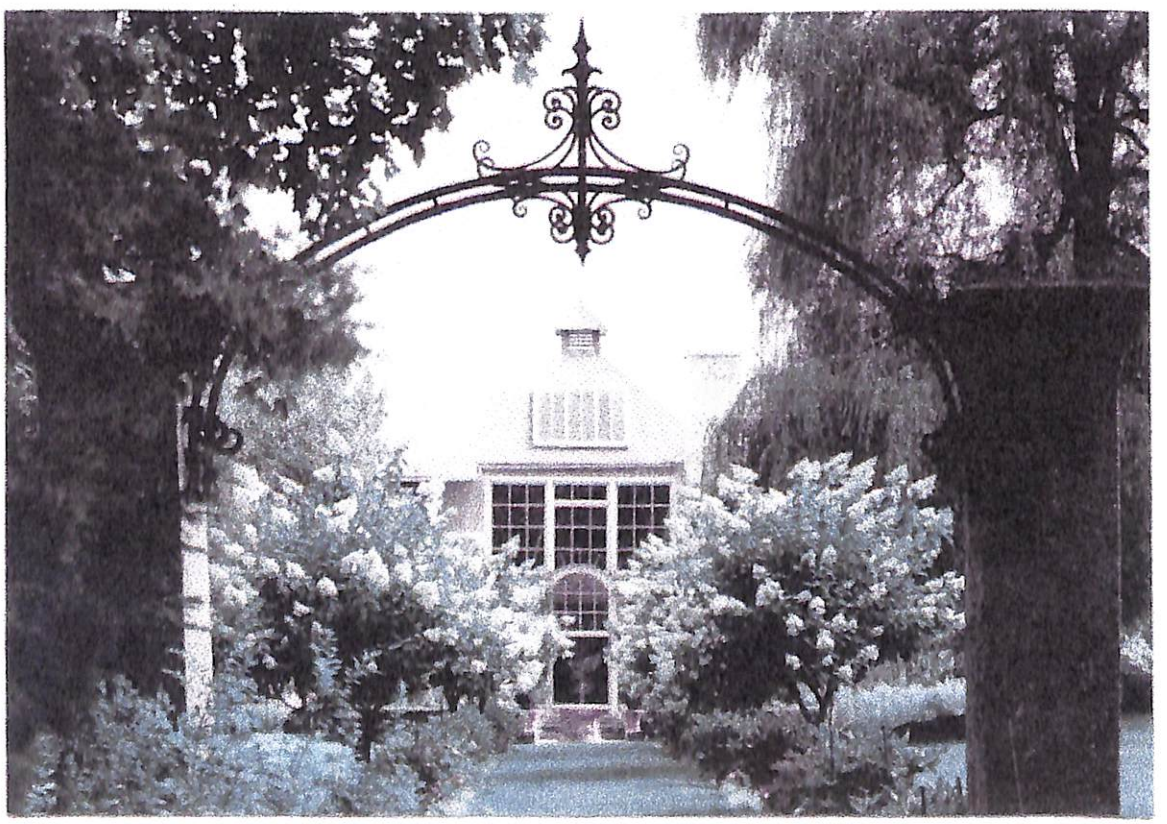


## Daniel Chester French

Title: Chesterwood

Location: Stockbridge, 4 Williamsville Road

History: Chesterwood is the summer home and studio of Daniel Chester French. Although his fame is associated with creating the Lincoln Memorial and Concord Minuteman, he was also a major contributor to Civil War monumental art.



# CLARA BARTON BIRTHPLACE

Location: Clara Barton Road, off Rt. 12, Oxford, MA

History: the Clara Barton Camp for girls with diabetes administers The Clara Barton Birthplace.

Born in Oxford, Massachusetts, the shy and introverted Clara Barton would not have been picked for founding on of the enduring humanitarian organizations in the Nation. After teaching for several teaching years, she left teaching after a man was hired for a higher paid position for which she was qualified. She moved to Washington as a clerk in the Patent Office.

Seeing the suffering of the soldiers first hand, she embarked on an independent campaign of providing supplied and direct aid. Her most ambitious endeavor was leadership and support of wounded soldiers at Antietam. As the government had no formal method of identifying solders gravesites, for four years after the way she supervised the search for missing soldiers.

She went to Europe for rest but soon away the ravages of the Franco-Prussian War and applied her Civil War experience to helping soldiers in that conflict. After the War she led the successful effort to have the United States to become a party to the Geneva Convention.

In 1881 she founded the National Society of the American Red Cross providing assistance for anyone in need during wars and natural disasters.

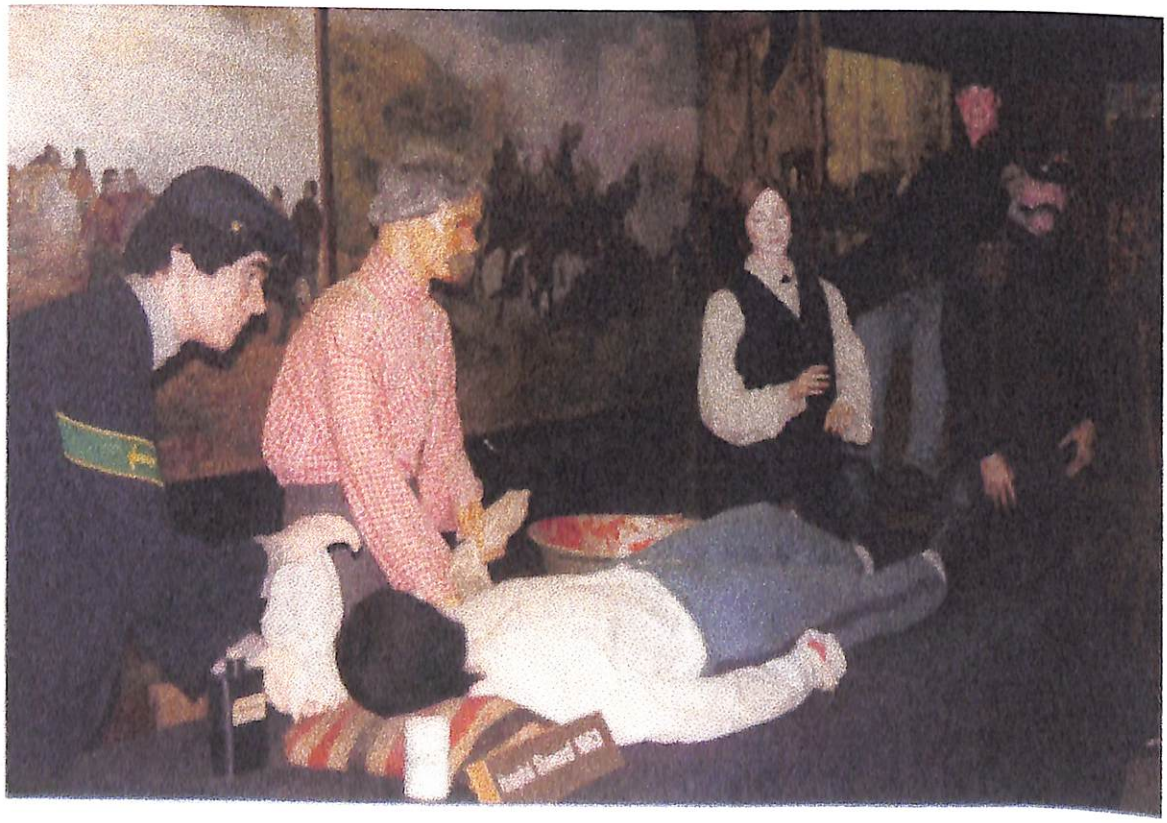
## Eastover Resort – Civil War Museum

Location: Lennox

Cost:

History: In 1946 George Bisacca bought the former country estate – "Eastover" - of stockbroker Harris Fhanstock. Mr. Bisacca turned the property into a resort hotel complex. The resort rests on 1,000 acres in the Berkshires, have 26 buildings and can accommodate 450 guests.

George Bisacca had a fascination with the Civil War and began collecting. And collecting. And collecting. The result is one of the largest private collections of civil war artifacts and memorabilia, housed in the American Heritage Room. The room is entered via a long corridor lined with hundreds of pictures, newspaper prints and other documents related to the Civil War. The Heritage Room contains dioramas of Civil War scenes, canon and shot, medical displays and other Civil War artifacts.



# Fort Warren

Title:

Location: Georges Island, Boston Harbor

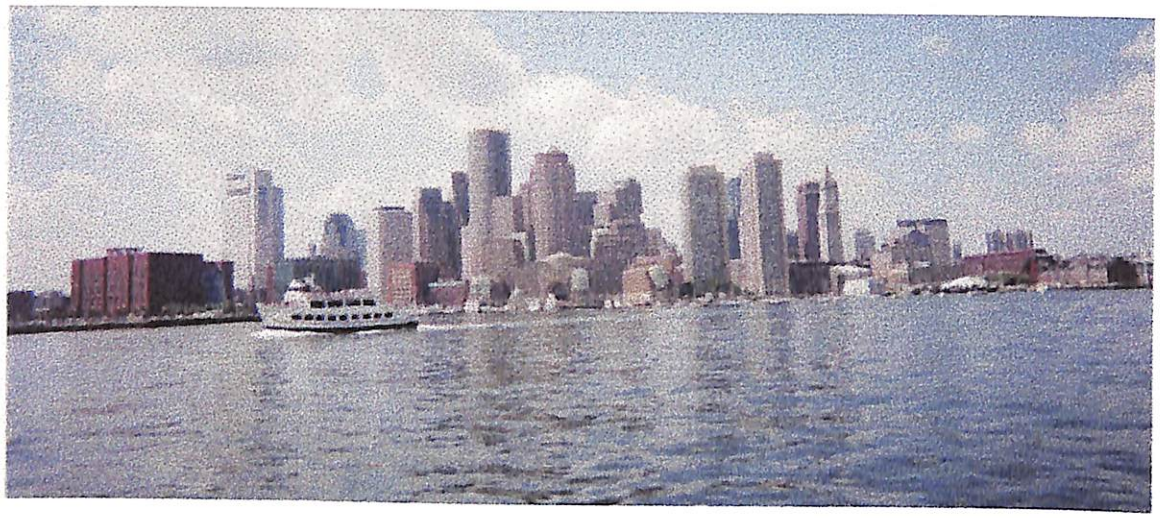
History: Fort Warren was built as part of the harbor defense system in response to vulnerabilities suffered during the War of 1812. At the outbreak of the war it was used as at training camp. Regiments that were mustered and trained there were the 11th, 12th, 14th 24th 32rd Mass Infantry as well as the 1st Mass Heavy Artillery.

Shortly after the War broke out it was used as a Union prisoner of war camp. It had the unique distinction of being the most humane on either side. Of the 2,600 prisons housed there during the war only 13 died. Only one of those was attributable to ill treatment prior to his arrival at the Fort.

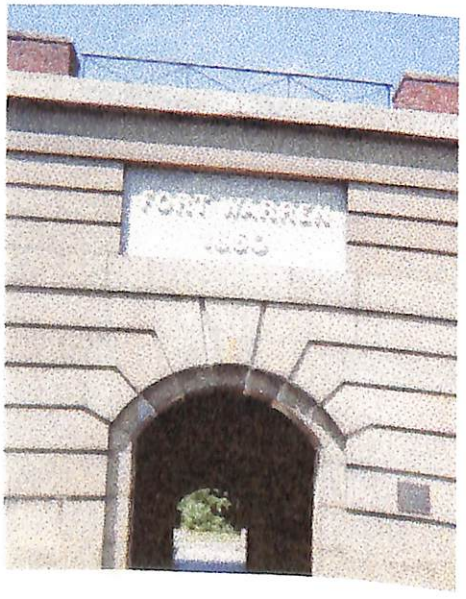
The Fort also housed many Confederate notables. Prisoners include Vice President Alexander Stephens, Postmaster General Reagan, the Mayor of Baltimore, the Maryland legislature (arrested as they favored succession), Mason and Slidel of the Trent Affair and Generals Ewell and Buckner.

The 12th Massachusetts, commanded by Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, was training for war on Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Citizen soldieries were not particularly pleased with the hard training exercise by an old sergeant – John Brown. As might be expected, they composed an irreverent song to parody Sergeant Brown – "John Browns Body". The tune that they chose was a camp revival song, from South Carolina of all places – "Say Brother Will we meet on the Other Shore?" And they brought that song through the streets of Boston and New York and to the nations Capital. The tune struck a young Boston woman after hearing it during a review. That evening she awoke in her hotel room inspired to put new words to the tune. She was Julia Ward Howe and we know it today as the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

Fort Warren is easily reached by commercial boat service. The scenes below are of the Fort and the Boston skyline from the boat to the Island.



Confederate Officers


FORT WARREN
1833

# FREDRICK LAW OLMSTEAD HOME

Location: Warren St. off Rt. 9 (Boylston St.) Brookline, MA

History: the National Park Service as a National Historic Site home administers The Frederick Law Olmstead. The focus of the Site is his landscape architectural legacy as the inspiration behind New York's Central Park, Boston's "Emerald Necklace", among others. However, his direct effect on the lives of uncounted Americans should not be measured by his influence on the landscape but his influence on reducing human suffering.

No one was prepared for what would happen in the Civil War. Governments and people had a common myth that this thing would be over in short order. This attitude carried over to the ability to deal with sick and wounded as well as the everyday needs of the solider. Coupled with a lack of understanding of disease and disease treatment, the effects of battle were horrifying.

It quickly became clear that the government was unable or unwilling to fully meet the challenge. A citizens action group was formed – the Sanitary Commission. Fredrick Law Olmstead was chosen as its General Secretary. The Commission raised millions of dollars to support the common soldier, lead in demanding camp sanitation, provided people and material to respond to post battle conditions, established a system of helping soldiers make their way home during leaves, and gave materials to the soldier to make his life in the field a little more tolerable.

# GAR and Civil War Museum

Title:

Location: Marblehead, Old Town House

Inscription:

Artist:

Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History: Grand Army of the Republic room is preserved as it was when the organization was functioning until the 1930's. Museum contains GAR and other Civil War memorabilia.

# GAR Hall - Lynn

Title:

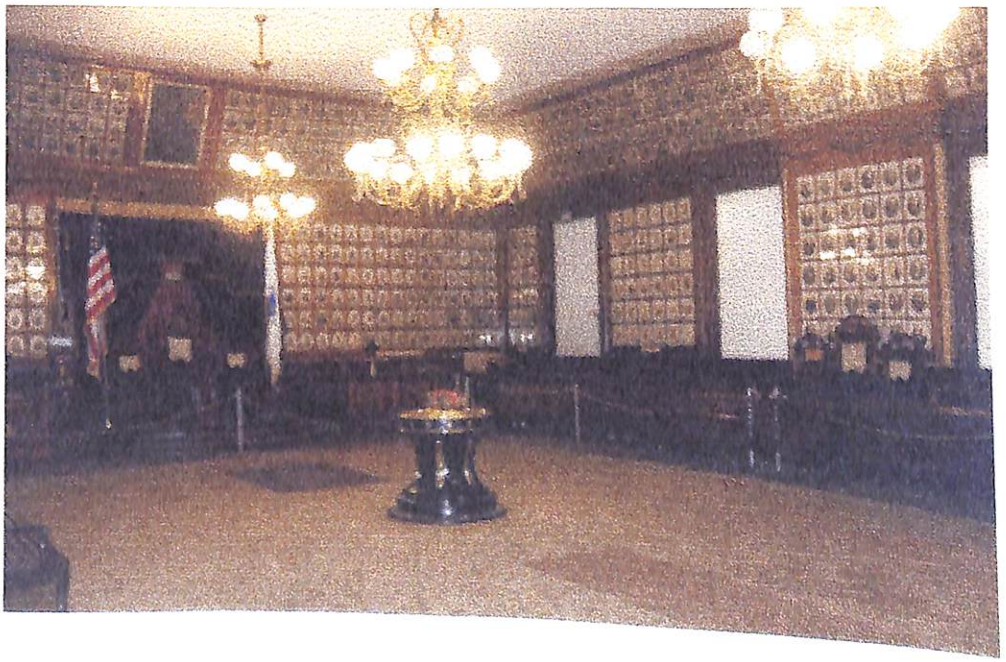
Location: 58 Andrews Street

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History: Walking into the GAR hall in Lynn is stepping back in history a hundred years. It is magnificently preserved – one gets the feeling that a typical GAR meeting will being at any moment. Among the artifacts contained in the Hall is the capstan of the ship Kearcharge.



# HENRY WILSON'S WORKSHOP - NATICK

Location: Rt 135 (Central Street) and Mill St.

Inscription: By this little shop Henry Wilson, 20th Vice President of the United States learned to make shoes was known as "The Natick Cobber"

History: Henry Wilson's life was a "Horatio Alger" story. Born in abject poverty, apprenticed at ten, unable to attend school, he taught himself by reading every book he could find. He moved from New Hampshire to Natick and began a trade as cobbler. Though hard work his business prospered and began taking an interest in public affairs.

He became an advocate of reform issues: abolition, temperance, education. Becoming more involved in politics, he won successive terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. He won election to the United States Senate and became Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee at the beginning of the Civil War. He was a key member of the group of Radical Republicans who vengeance. and retribution against the south.

There were rumors that he had a relationship with the prominent Rebel spy Rose O'Neal Greenhow. During a raid on her house love letters were found on the Committee letterhead signed "HW" Those who defend Wilson claim that the letters were not in his handwriting.

Wilson was Vice-President during U.S. Grant's second term after first term Vice-President Skyler Colfax was implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal. Wilson was also implicated – but escaped as the railroad stock involved was in his wife's name and was promptly sold.

He began work on securing the Presidential nomination after Grant. But illness (with symptoms of Parkinson's Disease) eventually lead to his death in 1875.

# JOHN BROWN BELL - MARLBOROUGH

Title: John Brown Bell

Location: Main Street

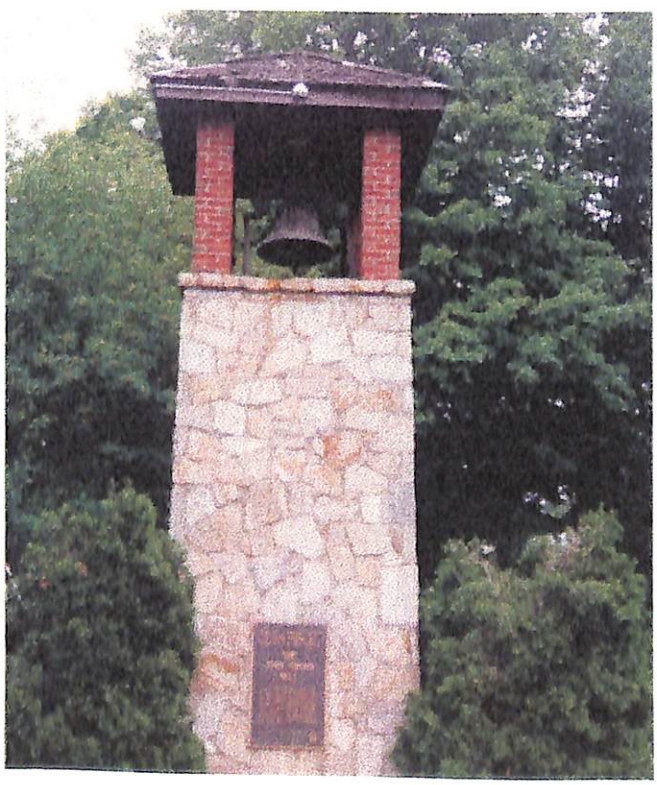
Inscription: Symbol of a nations effort to obtain freedom and equality for it's people – The John Brown Bell
Owned and placed here by the John A. Rawlins building association action on behalf of the Amroyd Houde Post 122, the America Legion with the cooperation and assistance of the Marlboro Chamber of Commerce in tribute to the men of Co. I, 13th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
May their ideal and achievements serve to remind us that freedman with equality is the promise to all men everywhere fulfilled only when a nation stands united through the m

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History: The bell is from the engine house in Harpers Ferry West Virginia where John Brown took refuge during his raid on the town. Its presence is continually controversial, as the Harpers Ferry demands its return. The town of Marlboro is not disposed to grant their requests!



# Shot from the Monitor

Title:

Location: Lawrence City Hall

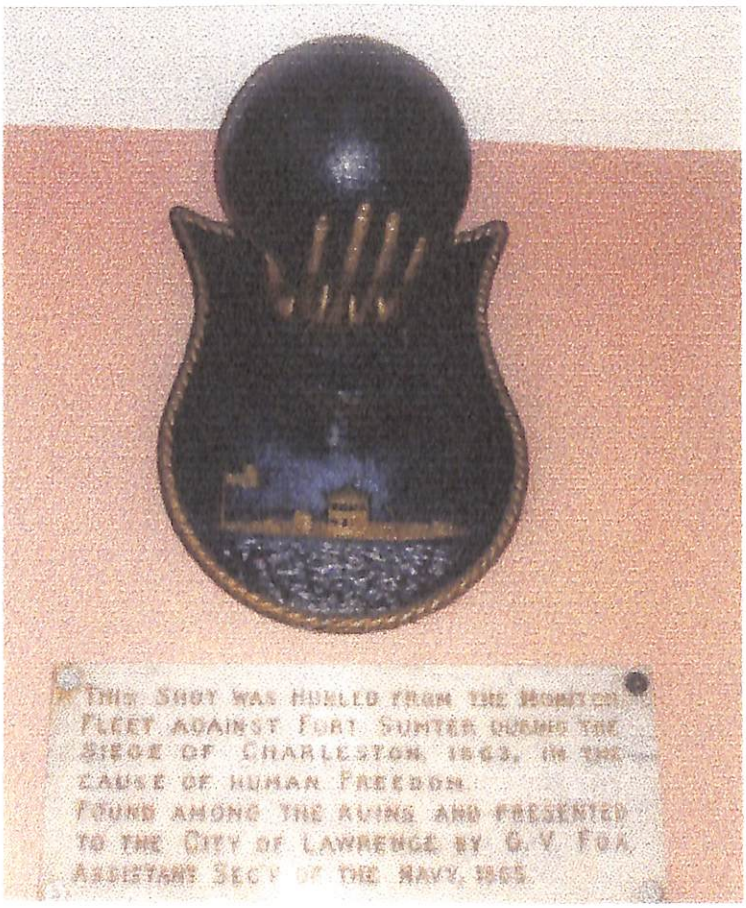
Inscription: This shot hurled form the Monitor fleet against Fort Sumpter during the siege of Charlestown, 1863, in the cause of human freedom. Found among the ruins and presented to the City of Lawrence by G.V. Fox, Assistant Sct'y of the Navy 1865
This shot placed here by order of the City Council, ha each struck a blow toward the cause of freedom. They now rest in peace, monuments of the genius of Ericsson and the administrative ability of the donor, our former fellow citizen.

Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

History:


THIS SHOT WAS HURLED FROM THE MONITOR
FLEET AGAINST FORT SUMTER DURING THE
SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1863, IN THE
CAUSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM:
FOUND AMONG THE RUINS AND PRESENTED
TO THE CITY OF LAWRENCE BY G.V. FOX,
ASSISTANT SECY OF THE NAVY, 1865.

# The Liberator Office

Title:

Location: 20 Post Office Square, Boston

Inscription: Boston's uncompromising anti-slavery paper, The Liberator, was founded on this site in 1831 by William Lloyd Garrison (1805 – 1879). A leader n the abolitionist movement in Boston, The Liberator was the voice of Boston's socially integrated anti-slavery community. It became the most significant abolishment newspaper in America. Contributors included Charles Sumner and Fredrick Douglas. Journal moved to Cornhill in 1834. The building was burned in the Great Fire of 1872.

Artist:

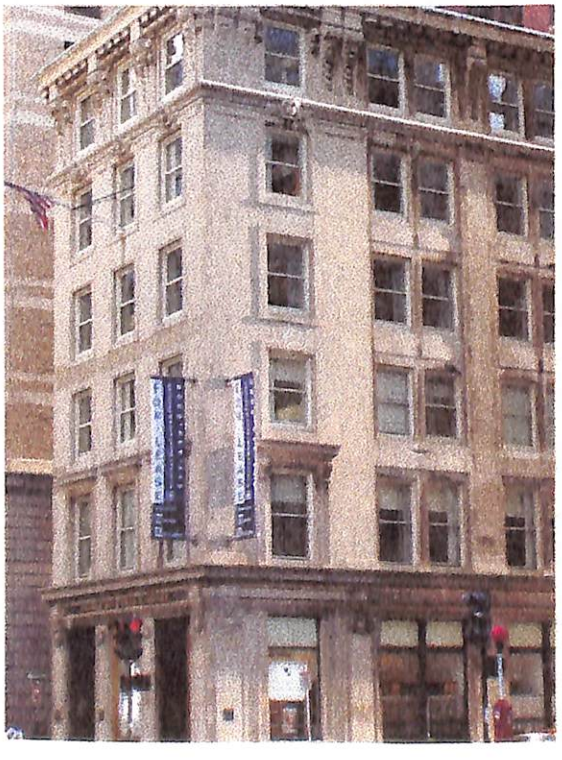
Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History:



## Massachusetts Military Museum and Achieves

Title:

Location: Salisbury and Grove Streets, Worcester

Inscription:

Artist:

Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History: In addition to military artifacts, the achieves hold a vast collection of Massachusetts Civil War documentation. Hours are limited.

## Medfield– Memorial Hall – Civil War Collection

Title:

Location: Medfield town center

History: Recently renovated by the town at an estimated cost of $1.7 million, the Memorial Hall houses an impressive array of Civil War artifacts. The renovation also included displays of Civil War artifacts. Although many towns have such artifacts, few are as prominently displayed as easily accessible. Among the treasures are Confederate adjutant reports and a book of several hundred pages documenting the funeral of General Ulysses S. Grant.

# Hotel Meridan - Paintings

Title: Paintings of Abraham Lincoln and Salmon P. Chase

Location: Hotel Meridan

Inscription:

Artist: N.C. Wyeth

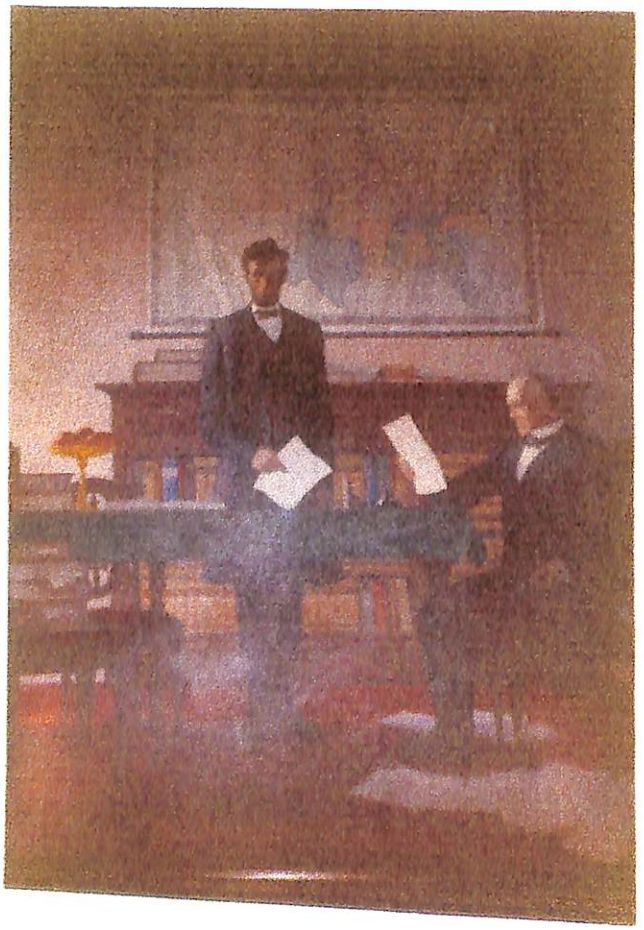
Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History: The Hotel Meridan was the for mer home of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank. The original painting found in the Bank are retained. Two large paintings by N.C. Wyeth are of Abraham Lincoln and Union Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase.



# THE MONITOR MOMUMENT

Title: The Monitor Monument a.k.a. North Adams Iron Company Monument

Location: Furnace Hill, North Adams

Inscription: Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
On this site the plant of the North Adams Iron Company, founded 1846 and from 1858 to 1862 operated by John Adam Beckley, the ore was smelted for the plates used in building the Monitor, the famous antagonist of the Merrimac, the first iron clad vessel, in March 1862
Sponsored by his granddaughter Clara M. Beckley, erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, Governor

Artist: John F. Paramino

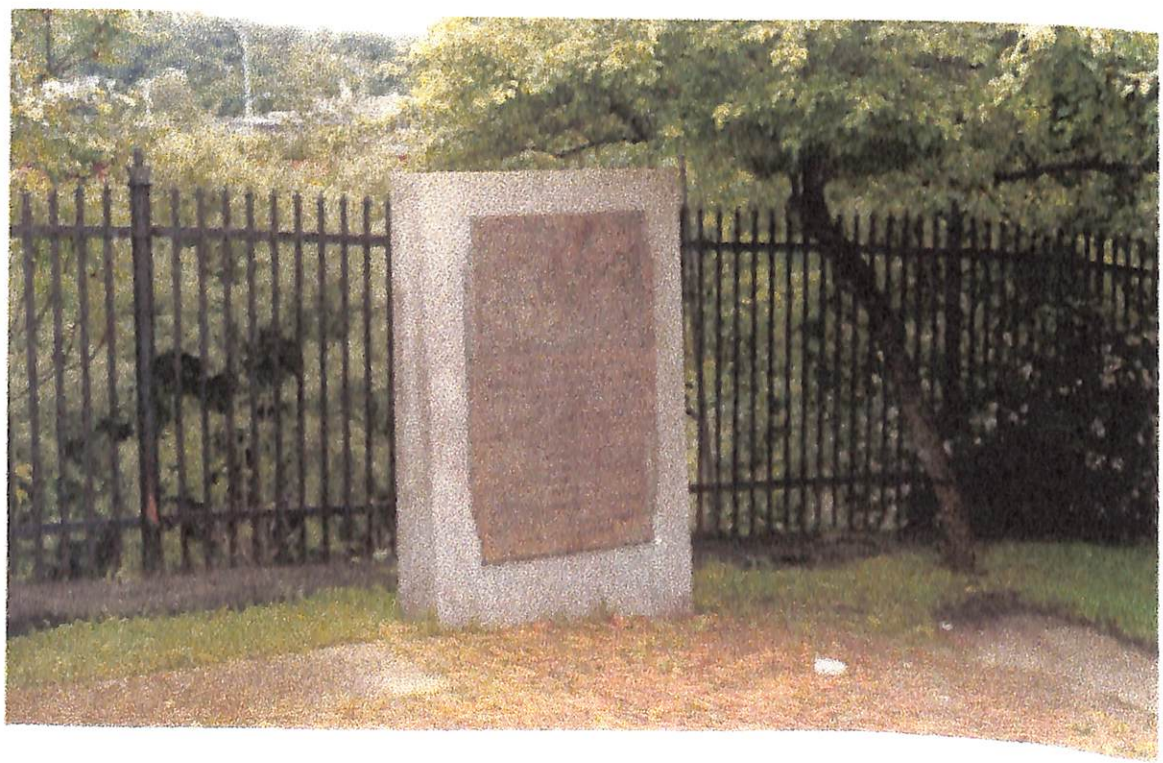
Foundry Fabricator: T.F. McGann & Sons

Dedicated: December 10, 1951

Cost:

Construction: Plaque – bronze, Base – pink granite

History:



# Memorial Hall - Harvard University

Title:

Location: Cambridge: Cambridge, Kirkland and Quincy Streets

Inscription: Multiple art works listed on following page

Artist: Listed on following page

Architects: William Robert Ware and Henry Van Brunt

Dedicated: Cornerstone – 1870, Building competed 1874

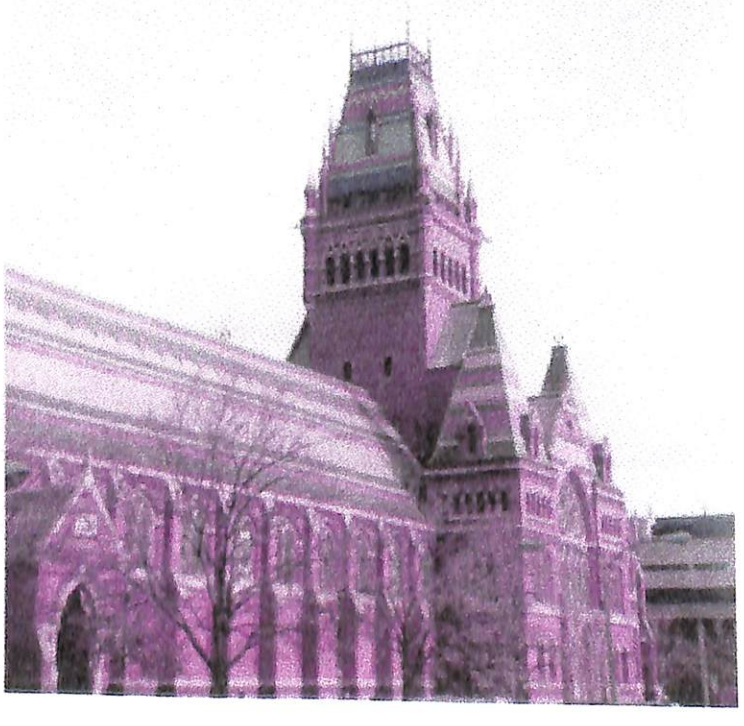
Cost: $410,000

Construction:

History: Immediately after the Civil War a group of Harvard alumni proposed raining funds for an appropriate memorial to those graduates who died in the conflict. The idea of a memorial building was formed. Within 3 years $370,000 was raised. Henry Sanders left $40,000 to the University to build a theatre. The ideas were joined thus creating a magnificent structure, currently used as a dining hall and theatre. Access is limited.

Oliver Wendell Holmes composed a poem for the dedication, which in part reads:

Hushed are their battlefields, ended their marches
Deaf are their ears to the drumbeat of mourners
Rise from the sod ye columns and arches
Tell their bright deeds to the ages unknown.



# Henry Hudson Kinston Studio

Title: Santarella

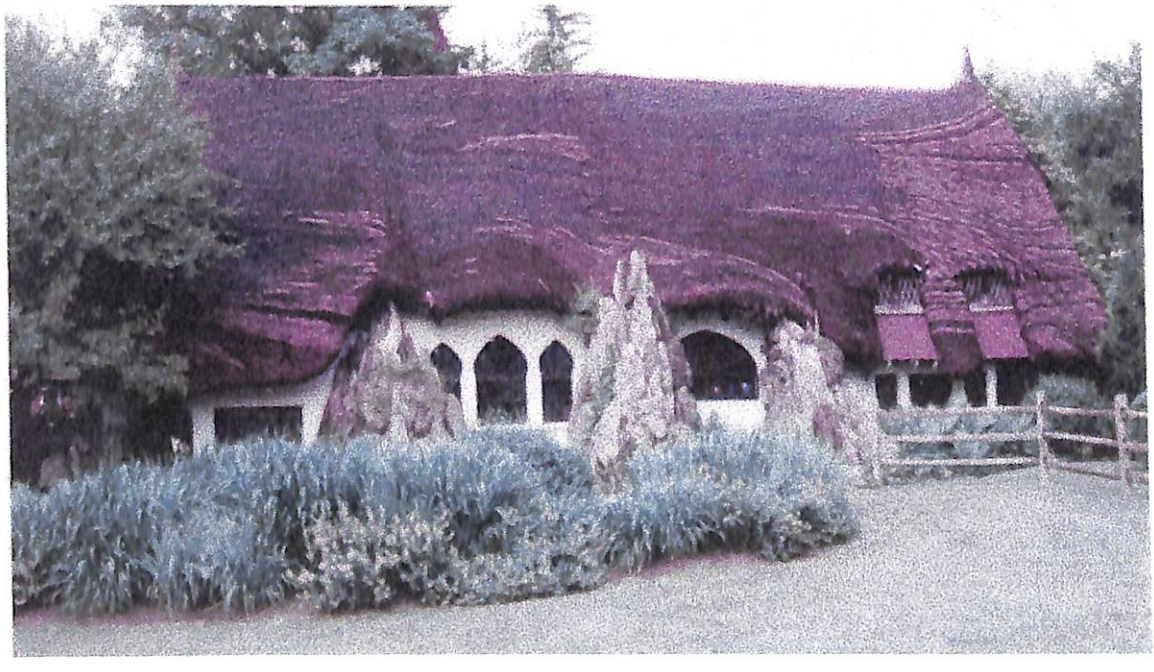
Location: Tyringham, 75 Main Road

History: Henry Hudson Kitson was as prominent artist in the early 1900's. He designed that statute of General Nathaniel Banks, now located in Waltham. His other Civil War works includes the Iowa State Memorial at the Vicksburg National Civil War Battlefield.

Among other works are: the Minuteman Statue (John Parker) in Lexington,

He was teacher and husband of Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson, one of the preeminent women sculptress of the area and creator of several magnificent Civil War sculptures.

Santarella is an Italian word translated to "Maker of small images." The studio was his summer residence. It contained some his work as well as serving as an art gallery.



## Saint Gaudens National Historic Site

Title: Caryatids

Location: Cornish, New Hampshire, NH Rt. 12A

History: Although not in Massachusetts, as short ride north of the border will be found the summer home and studio of the creator of one of the most well know and stunning Civil War monument – the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial and black soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

The artist was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1848. the son of Mary McGinness and Frenchman Bernard Saint Gaudens. Among the millions who fled the famine, the immigrated to American in 1848 when he was one years old. He studied in Paris and returning to New York became on the foremost artists of his time.

His career was catapulted by his statue of David Glasgow Farragut in New York City. Works in Massachusetts are: Additional Civil War monuments include the statue to General William T. Sherman (New York, Standing Lincoln (Chicago) and the General John A. Logan Monument. The Site contains life sized replicas of the Gould and Farragut memoirals.

# SPRINGFIELD ARMORY

Title: Springfield Armory National Historic Site

Location: State Street, Springfield, MA

History: In 1777 the Rebellion needed weapons. Springfield was chosen as an arsenal because of its relatively central location with good transportation, yet remote enough to reduce the risk of enemy attack. It stood as an arsenal until 1894 when the fledgling republic decided that it was too dependent on foreign arms suppliers and established to manufacture its own muskets. Springfield was the logical place. The Connecticut River valley became the technology center for the young America. Yankee ingenuity had made the Valley the precision machine capital of the world.

When the Civil War came the only other substantial arsenal at Harpers Ferry Virginia was under enemy control. Springfield became hub of production. The Springfield 1861 riffle musket became the mainstay of the northern armies. Although mass produced, it required master craftsmen and technicians to meet tolerance requirements. Its manufacture involved over 400 operations with 50 parts for each rifle. During the War the Armory employed over 3,400 people. In 1864 one thousand rifles were being produced during each 20 hour working day.

# George Luther Sterns, Abolitionist

Title:

Location: Tufts University, Cousens Guy, 161 College Avenue, Medford

Inscription: Site of the Sterns Estate
A waystation on the underground railroad, a haven for slaves seeking freedom
1850 – 1860
Placed here by the member of the Tufts community who continue to honor the tradition of sanctuary.
Dedicated April 5, 1987

Dedicated: 1987

Cost:

Construction:

History: A prominent abolitionist, Stearns was President of the Massachusetts Kansas Committee and member of the "Secret Six", members of the Boston elite who encouraged John Brown and contributed money and arms for his attack on Harper's Ferry. He fled to Canada after Brown was captured. Returning to Boston after Brown was hung, he led efforts to recruit black soldiers and help establish the post war Freeman's Bureau. He was reputed to have said, "I consider it the proudest act of my life that I gave good old John Brown every pike and rifle he carried to Harper's Ferry."

# U.S. Grant Murals

Title: Battle of Shiloh, Battle of Corinth, Lees Surrender

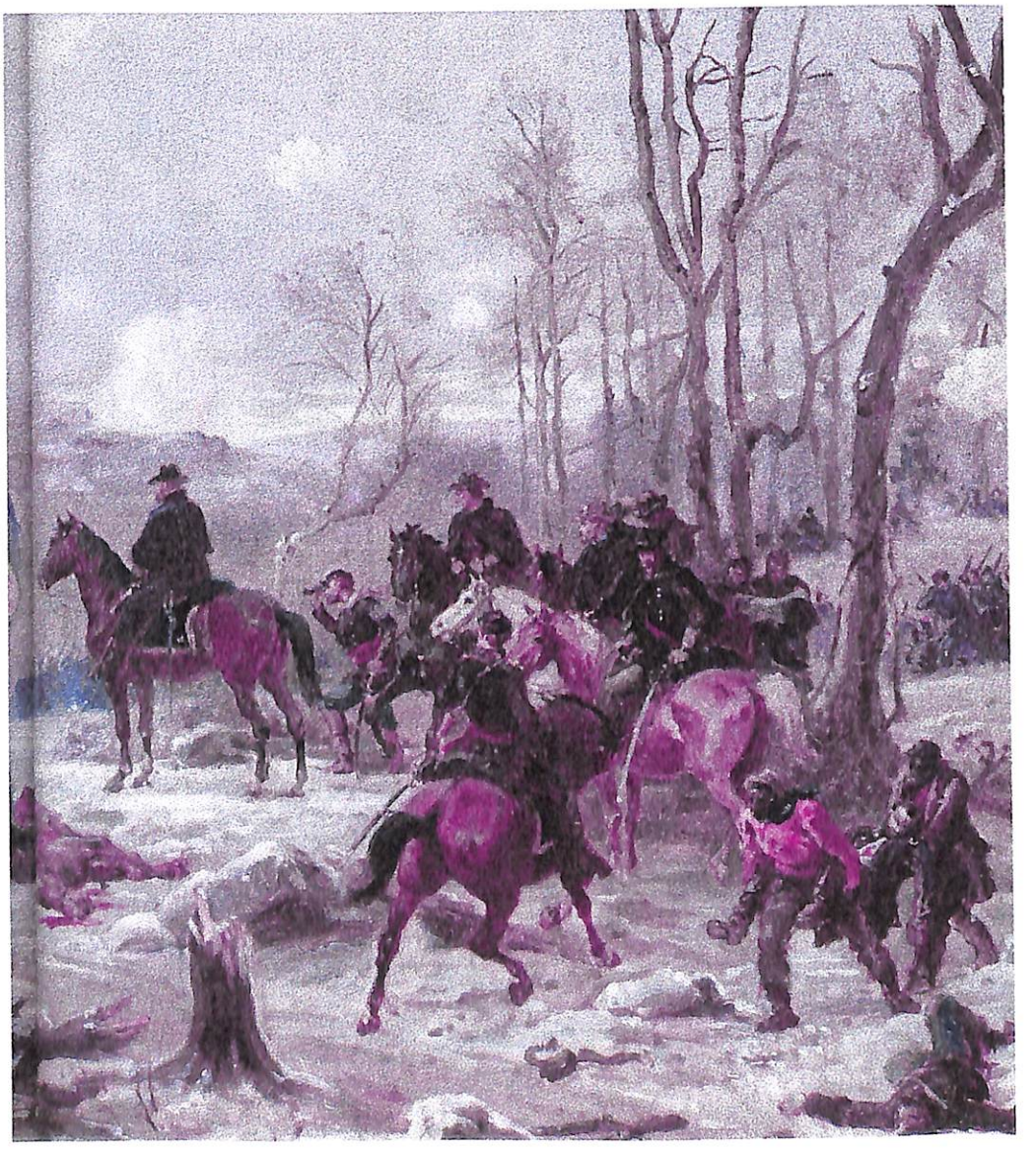
Location: Pollard Memorial Library, Lowell

Artist: Paul Philippteau

Dedicated:

Cost:

History: The three spectacular murals are part of a series on U.S. Grant. In addition to those listed above, the series includes: The Young Grant, Battle of Belmont, Battery Rahinette at Corinth, Surrender at Vicksburg and Inauguration.



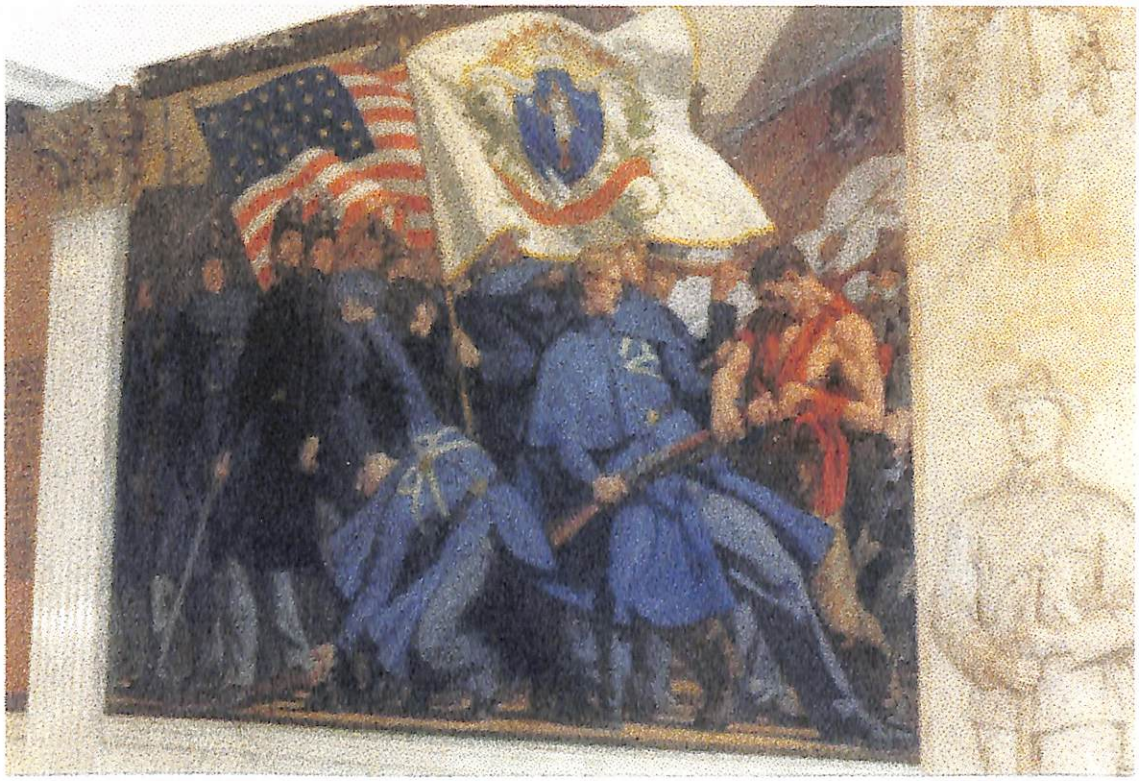
## State House - Boston

Under the dome of the State House is the Hall of Flags. Here in 1865 the Massachusetts Civil War units presented their battle flags to war Governor John A. Andrew. The flags have fallen into disrepair and have been removed for safekeeping. The Hall of Flags is used for major state ceremonies.

The State House if filed with honors to the Civil War participant. Nurses Hall contains one of the few monuments of Civil War nurses as well as a plaque honoring Massachusetts native Clara Baron. A mural to the 6th Massachusetts is located on the outside the upper rotunda of the Hall of Flags. The 6th Massachusetts was the first unit to respond to the call of President Lincoln to defend the capital. The unit was attacked by a secessionist mob in Baltimore and suffer the first Union casualties of the War.

Monuments are also found to Governor Andrew, Admiral Ancrum Winslow (commander of the Union ship Kearage), General William Bartlett and General Thomas Stevenson.

**Hall of the Flags**



**Mural to the Sixth Massachusetts**

**Mural of the Return of the Flags**